

9.22.2021 Meeting with Bayer

92% reduction in OTM inquiries in 2017

Dicamba applications on corn have been increasing year over year. Can be applied by anyone, tank mixed, no record keeping, can be applied aerially, so they can be a contributing factor in incidents. Corn applications increasing in midwest. Corn is naturally tolerant to dicamba, so no dicamba traited corn in the market. Can be hard to differentiate between draught and dicamba exposure and there was significant draught in the midwest. Bayer claims that fields aren't being investigated closely enough to determine what's going on – either draught or dicamba - and draught could be causing increased damage from other chemicals. Clopyralid cited as one potential cause of the damage.

Field acres are determined (within season) through purchased survey data. Bayer will not have actual units of seed sold until end of the year.

Why would we expect corn to be different this year than other years?

Corn has been an issue in the past as well but can use older formulations without the VRA. Increased use of dicamba in corn. Corn and soy planting timing has gotten to be on a more similar schedule. All data comes internally from within Bayer and their surveys, not USDA.

Are soy and corn being sprayed together? Xtendimax not labelled for corn, so using older formulation (Diflex). Are recommending applications go out with VRA but don't know if that's been taken up.

Why reduced information regarding inquiries in the green circled South – this has high numbers in our reports? Maybe Arkansas is reluctant to call us, other states are cotton producing states. No complaints in that area. Arkansas only confirmed that 15% of reports were actually dicamba.

Will provide white paper and descriptions of the data that Bayer has. EPA requests a proposal for mitigations on OTT soybean and Cotton.

Slides will be provided to EPA.